

Manchester, January 14, 1868.

To our Patrons.—Prompt payment of all bills due the Journal office, either for the paper, advertising or job printing, will greatly oblige the publishers. The amount in each case may be small, but the aggregate amount is quite large. We are in urgent need of that is due us.

LEBANON SPRINGS R. R.—Thirty-three miles of the Lebanon Springs Railroad is ready for the rails. Twenty-two miles more of road to build, and Western Vermont will be in direct communication with a market nearly as good as that of Troy.

Every day makes it more apparent that Gen. Grant will be the candidate of the Union party in the approaching presidential contest. The loyal press throughout the country is nearly unanimous in its advocacy of Grant's nomination, although the Tribune is advocating the claims of Chief Justice Chase for the position, it is really doing greater service in behalf of the Grant movement than it would by directly advocating his nomination. With General Grant for the standard bearer of the Union party in the approaching election nothing less than another "Appomattox Court House" is in store for the Democracy. The following extracts will give our readers a little insight to the tendency of opinion upon the subject, and show them something more of the man.

In an article in the Independent, the Hon. Henry Wilson writes: "The presidential contest of 1868, with its vast issues, will stir the nation to its profoundest depths. The Democracy, without responsibilities, under the leadership of men of talent, tact, and experience, will put forth a gigantic effort to win back lost power. The Republican party, upon which rest grave responsibilities, has in its ranks able, tried, and true men—civil and military—men whose names are honorably associated with the country's struggles for unity and liberty. Who among these honored men, of proved capacity and tried fidelity, selected to marshal the Republican hosts to victory? Whose nomination will, in advance, make the assurance of victory doubly sure? Above personal aspirations and ambitions, above local pride and attachments, above all associations and interests, there comes from the body of the three millions of Republicans to whom the success of the old cause is so dear, the prayer for a patriotic response, 'Ulysses S. Grant.'"

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These unselfish masses, with their practical sagacity, see that the ranks of the Republicans in the struggle through which duty has led them, have been weakened by timidity and treachery; that their sacred cause now needs to be reinforced, as it so often has been, by drafts from the most advanced men of the Democracy; and that the selection of Gen. Grant will rally tens of thousands to the cause their hearts love.

The military achievements of Gen. Grant are gratefully acknowledged, his administrative capacity is now conceded, and his general views of public policy commended. Earnest Republicans however, whose fidelity to vital issues cannot be questioned, but whose distrust of public men has been quickened by the shameful treachery of men they had trusted and followed, are anxious concerning the sentiments of Gen. Grant upon those vital issues, the right settlement of which alone can bring permanent security and repose to the nation. The past and present of the Republican party and the personal integrity of Gen. Grant afford ample assurance that their and his sentiments and opinions will be distinctly avowed in the coming canvass. In the trying days of the war—in the summer of 1863—Gen. Grant wrote from his camp on the banks of the Mississippi, to his tried friend Washburne:

"I have never been an anti-slavery man; but I try to judge justly of what I see. I made up my mind when this war commenced that the North and South could only live together in peace as one nation, and they could only be one nation by being a free nation.—Slavery, the corner stone of the so-called Confederacy, is knocked out, and it will take more men to keep black men slaves than to put down the rebellion. Much as I desire peace, I am opposed to any peace until this question of slavery is forever settled."

This emphatic avowal fully committed Gen. Grant to the policy of emancipation. He was too, for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, declaring to his nearest friends that his defeat would be a dreadful calamity to the country. Since the close of the war he has been in accord with Congress, in its efforts to protect the loyal, black and white,

secure the equal rights of all, and restore the rebel States to their practical relations. When the pending Constitutional Amendment was before Congress, he was for its submission to the people; and when it was submitted, he urged the leading men of the rebel States to vote for its adoption. After its rejection by the rebel legislatures, he advised Southern men who sought his advice, to re-consider their action, adopt it, and give suffrage to the freedmen. To leading Southern men he said: "You must look to Congress; the Republicans have the power; consult them; do not seek the councils of men in the North who opposed the war; the people will never trust that class of men with power; the more you look to them for advice, the more exacting Congress will be and ought to be; the rejection of the amendment and the legislation against the freedmen will cause Congress to require universal suffrage; and you should at once give it." Some of these men were wise enough to accept and act upon his advice. To the Reconstruction policy of Gen. Grant he has given his earnest support, and he has zealously striven to carry the legislation of Congress into effect. On the Reconstruction policy Gen. Grant has been and now is in accord with Congress and the Republican party. So anxious was he to have that policy promptly carried into effect that he urgently pressed upon members of Congress the vital importance of so arranging the adjournments as to be able to meet at any time, should the needs of the country require it."

Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts in his annual message said: "It is the record of history that, in great public crises, the instinct of a potent points with unerring sagacity to some man of the people whom they adopt at once, in assurance of faith, as their chosen champion and deliverer; and, by a natural law, this abiding confidence is through its own soothing power the surest guaranty of success."

"In this dark hour of national exigency we have need of a leader whose integrity is uncorrupted by political associations and whose patriotism has not permitted him to descend to the arena of partisan warfare, of a tried leader of undimmed courage, who will be swayed neither by popular passion nor sectional prejudice; of a man of cautious reticence, who has no inconsistencies to explain, no policies to maintain, no theories to promulgate; of a leader whose position and relations of all sections of our common country, and who will bring to the administration of public affairs, executive ability, economical ideas, a clear head and an honest heart."

"It is manifest that it is the same Providence which brought us safely through the storm of war, that moves this whole people now with a singular unanimity to recognize in a plain, unpretending citizen whose energy, discretion and exalted patriotism will restore peace and prosperity to discordant states and a distracted land. The man for the crisis—the man for the hour—the man for the people—is Ulysses S. Grant. Before his preeminent fitness for the high office to which a grateful nation would elevate him, let personal preferences yield, let faction subside, that peace, good will and union may once more and forever abide throughout the republic!"

Quite a number of our State exchanges donned new dresses, at the commencement of the new year and several have materially enlarged their proportions. The Bellows Falls Times appears in new type throughout, and presents a very neat appearance. The Times is an excellent paper, and we congratulate brother Swain on this exhibition of his prosperity.

The Vermont Phoenix, published at Brattleboro, has been enlarged and dressed anew, and is now one of the largest, ablest conducted, and best printed papers in the State. None can excel it in typographical appearance.—The people of Windham County should accord to the Phoenix, what it so richly deserves, a generous support.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC.—We have received this invaluable Almanac for 1868. It is filled to overflowing with matter which every business man in New England needs to have at hand in the very convenient form in which it is here found. All New England business people will want the key to the Boston business contained in this annual. Besides this key it has a very interesting table of events in chronological order. Mailed for fifty cents, post-paid, by George Couidige, No. 3 Milk street, Boston.

Hon. F. Woodbridge has our thanks for a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868.

The editors and publishers of this State meet in convention at Burlington on Friday next, to hear report of committee appointed at the November meeting, and to further perfect the organization.

Local Intelligence.

—Mrs. E. Briggs, of Factory Point, fell on Friday last, breaking and dislocating her hip.

—The firm of Young & Davis succeeds that of E. & H. D. Young, at Factory Point.

—Read the new advertisement of L. G. Kingsley, Rutland, in to-day's paper.

—The annual visit of the Congregational Parsonage in this village, will take place on Wednesday afternoon and evening of this week.

—Henry Barwood, Esq., of Bennington, killed a pig a few days since, eight months and four days old, which weighed 410 pounds.

—A correspondent from Sandgate, writing under date of the 7th, says: "Gilbert Hamilton, Esq., of this town, lies dangerously ill with a fever."

—A German from Hudson, N. Y., was instantly killed at Sand Knoll, on the Lebanon Springs Railroad, by the falling of a plank, last week.

—Quite a revival of religious interest is being experienced in the Baptist society at Factory Point, and several persons have recently united with that church.

—The annual meeting of the Bennington County Agricultural Society, for the choice of officers, will take place at the M. Anthony House, Bennington, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst.

—Warren Gorham & Co. have taken possession of their new shop at Londonderry, and are now in shape to supply all in that neighborhood with tinware, agricultural implements, &c.

—Four laborers on the Lebanon Springs Railroad were severely injured, near Chatham Four Corners, a few days since, by the explosion of a blast. One man had his jaw broken.

—There is to be a Citizens' Ball, in honor of the Lebanon Springs and Bennington Railroad Enterprise, given at the M. Anthony House, Bennington, Thursday evening, Jan. 22d.

—Gibson Brothers, of Londonderry, will open, in the spring, a marble shop in that village. They have found workmen engaged, and so doubt will give the best of satisfaction to those favoring them with orders.

—The first annual meeting of the Manchester Protective Temperance Society, will be held in the Baptist Church, Factory Point, on Monday evening next, Jan. 20th, at 7 o'clock. Business will be transacted. An address from Rev. Mr. Anderson. Other gentlemen present will offer remarks. All are invited to attend this meeting.

—Per order of the President.

—L. A. Knight, Esq., formerly Principal of the Academy at North Bennington, has located at Atlanta, Georgia, where he has engaged in the practice of the law. The failing health of Mr. K. necessitated his removal to a milder climate; we hope that of Georgia may prove a panacea for his ills.

—The Chatham, N. Y., Courier says: "The favorable weather of the past month has enabled the contractors on the Lebanon Springs Railroad to push the work ahead, and the people of Lebanon and Federal Stores may expect to hear the shrill whistle of the iron horse in their locality, by the first of June next. We learn that teams are now engaged in drawing iron and spikes from Canada to Lebanon preparatory to laying the rails. The bridge at this place is about completed. It is a noble structure, and attracts many from abroad to see it."

—BURLINGTON, Jan. 10th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—"In the course of human events" it became necessary to have a donation in West Arlington. We saw it became necessary, firstly, because ministers are mortal, with like wants and needs as other people; secondly, and chiefly, so much superabundant vitality, mischievous, good nature, &c., had collected and remained in the immediate vicinity of West Arlington, that it was deemed advisable in these days of sickness and fevers, to throw it off in some natural way, therefore a donation was decided upon as the wisest method of giving it.

R. T. Burd, Esq., a citizen of that place, whose renowned hospitality, generosity, ample mansions, and well-fitted storehouses left no doubt as to the manner in which people would be received and entertained. The preparation went bravely forward. Wonderful pies, wrought with evergreen, marvellous cakes of marvellous dimensions, surrounded by birds of rainbow colors, found their way into hidden pantries and dark cellars, there to await the coming of the resurrection etc. Perhaps the delightful order which followed these preparations reached even to your sanctum, Mr. Editor, and perhaps you wondered whence it came—who shall say? When the evening drew nigh we counted our best clothes, and leaving behind us our waterfalls, joined the great crowd ever moving on—in the same direction. The mansion itself situated a little back from the road, on rising ground, presented a very fine appearance as we drove up. Lights blazed from every window. Lanterns decorated every corner of fence, tree and prairie. At the entrance we were met by mine host who conducted us through the long corridors, up the winding stairs to the lady's dressing room. After a short space of time, we came down to the parlors, only to look on and wonder, for you must know we were rather ignorant upon the subject of donations and expected to see Sunday faces on all sides. The rooms were well filled. All classes were represented. There were grey-headed patriarchs, blooming maidens, young lads and misses and little children. Everybody was talking and laughing to the most sociable manner possible, and the rest went freely around. Young ladies took turns at the piano and thus added to the enjoyment, while from another room came sounds of "The needle's eye that doth supply," &c. But hark! there is a jingle of bells, sounds of merry voices, and in comes a reinforcement of seventy—When the last song had sounded, we marched into the long dining room, but words fail when I attempt to give you an idea of the beautiful repast spread before us. We came away with the "inner man" fully satisfied. The minister, Rev. Mr. Craig, received a donation of two hundred dollars. Several little jokes (?) were practiced upon unsuspecting persons; for instance, we heard of one young man who lost his cap, but discovered it upon a rapidly retreating head. Another was less fortunate and went home with his brains exposed to the weather. A certain young lady could not find her rubbers, and was obliged to walk a mile in thin slippers; but these little deprivations only served to strengthen in our mind the old proverb that we must take some bitter with the sweet. At about 2 o'clock the "good nights" were repeated and all went on their way rejoicing.

P. S. Next week there is to be a donation away up in Sandgate and I shall, write you all about it as soon as possible after it comes off, if not sooner.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ST. ALBANS.—An Englishman, named John Bishop, about 28 years of age, who has lived at St. Albans for the last two years—employed as night watchman in the employ of the St. Albans Foundry Co., shot his wife at that place last Saturday noon, and then in turn shot and killed himself. His wife, a young Irishwoman, who had been married to him only a couple of years, was severely but not fatally wounded. Without any cause for it so far as known, he was jealous of her and thus suddenly aimed to destroy her life. In all probability the man was insane, and hence the fatal tragedy.

—Glover has a smart old woman of 87, who had an offer of marriage the other day, from a man 55 years old, and who told him she could take care of herself. She works out for wages and can do as much as many young women.

—A Sutton man filled a bushel basket with 26 potatoes raised on his farm.

Congressional.

Congress reassembled on Monday last, and have gone to work vigorously. The subject of the Finance and the Revenue for the present is claiming the special attention of that body. David A. Wells, special commissioner on the Revenue has made an elaborate Report, which is attracting much attention. He shows plainly that there is need of reform in the manner of raising and collecting the internal revenue taxes. Mr. Wells makes the following recommendations which it is hoped Congress will give heed to:

1st.—That all expenditures for the navy be restricted to an amount merely sufficient to maintain the police of the seas, preserve the public property from deterioration.

2d.—That the numerical strength of the army be not increased, but reduced, as soon as practicable; that no appropriations be made for ordnance except what is necessary for immediate use, or for fortifications beyond what is required to keep the same in repair.

3d.—That no appropriation be made for public works, other than fortifications, except such as are of the most urgent necessity.

4th.—That so long as the necessities of the nation are paramount to those of individuals, no claims for damages sustained in consequence of the rebellion be either paid or considered.

5th.—That the heads of the various departments be required by Congress to practice the most rigid economy, and to reduce their employees to the minimum number requisite for the discharge of the public service.

6th.—That no money be appropriated for the further purchase of foreign territory, and that no commercial treaty with any foreign nation be ratified of a character calculated materially to diminish the customs revenue.

From his exhibit of our substantial prosperity and actual increase of wealth in spite of war, and the depression following war, and from his comparison of our condition as compared with other so-called civilized countries, we may renew our confidence in free institutions and the democratic principle of government, and we congratulate the country that we have in Commissioner Wells a rare combination of honesty, ability and the courage to present his facts and his conclusions, unbiased by any *a priori* theories, without favor to any special interest or to any particular party, and without fear of any ulterior consequences to himself.

Senator Howard has made a lengthy report on Secretary Stanton's case and after a full discussion and review of the subject comes to a conclusion embodied in the following resolution, which he recommends to the Senate to pass, and to notify the President thereof:

Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his message of the 20th of December, 1867, for the suspension from office of the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton the Senate do concur in such suspension.

In the Senate, Jan. 7th, a number of bills were introduced and referred. The bill to repeal the 10th and 11th—also known as the "excise" order for the day was taken up, the question being on Mr. Johnson's proposition to exempt crops of grain remaining in the hands of the producers. After the debate this amendment was lost. Messrs. Johnson, Frelinghuysen & Patterson spoke in favor of repealing the cotton tax, and Mr. Morrill in opposition. Mr. Morton argued in favor of a reduced tax. A amendment exempting cotton grown in 1868 was adopted. The bill was reported after debate was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 29. The amendment to secure the resumption of the payment of the tax after 1868 was also adopted, after which the bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The Speaker of the House laid before that body the report of Commissioner Wells, Commissioner of the Revenue. The bill to facilitate payment of soldiers' bounties came up as the unfinished business of yesterday. A substitute was offered and agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a sufficient number of additional clerks not less than fifty, in the division of the Second Auditor's office, in the Treasury Department, for the purpose of furnishing information to the paymaster-General in reference to soldiers claiming bounty under the act of July, 1866, to be continued so long as necessary, and preference to be given in this employment of clerks to discharged soldiers and sailors. Mr. Pike, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of such iron-clad vessels as in his judgment are not required by the interests of the service, at a price to be determined by appraisal, to be made by a Board of not less than five naval officers, two of whom shall be engineers; report to be made to Congress as fast as the vessels are sold, of the amount realized from such sales, and of the parties to whom sold. During the debate which followed, it was charged that great frauds had heretofore been perpetrated in the sale of war vessels. The resolution was finally adopted. The Speaker presented a number of communications and reports from heads of departments, which were referred to committees. Mr. Scherneck introduced a bill providing that no distilled spirits in bond shall be withdrawn from any warehouse until Government tax thereon shall have been duly paid to the Collector of the District in which it is bonded. Mr. Scherneck made a lengthy argument in favor of bill, and in its conclusion moved the previous question and under its operation the bill passed. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Carry addressed the House in favor of paying the national debt in legal tenders. The Committee rose at the conclusion of the remarks and the House adjourned.

—The amount on deposit in the Burlington savings bank is \$112,600.

—The celebrated sheep, "Green Mountain," owned by Edwin Hammond & Son of Middlebury, died Tuesday night. This ram was the progeny of the celebrated "Gold Drop," and was probably the best stock sheep in the world, and was called worth \$15,000.

The Death of Bishop Hopkins.

The death of Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, the Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, is an event which will bring sorrow to a large circle of friends and acquaintances in all parts of the country and in Europe. We have none of the particulars of his death, which took place at Burlington Thursday afternoon. His age was 76. He was the Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792. He came to America with his parents in 1800, and was educated chiefly by his mother. He was intended for the law, but after receiving a classical education he passed a year in a counting-room, and about his 19th year embarked in the manufacture of iron in the western part of Pennsylvania. On the 8th of May, 1816, he married a daughter of Caspar Otto Muller, a retired merchant, formerly of Hamburg and subsequently of Baltimore. Mrs. Hopkins still survives, and is a woman of tastes congenial with those of her husband, and a woman of rare excellencies of character. The iron business was prostrated by the peace of 1815, and in October, 1817, he left it, bankrupt in property, and after six months' study was admitted to the bar in Pittsburgh, and a few years since one of the oldest members of the bar in Western Pennsylvania said that he was one of the ablest men in the profession while in its practice, and had he continued would have won its highest honors and rewards.

In 1823 he left the bar for the ministry, and was ordained a priest in 1824 and immediately became Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. A new church edifice being required he became its architect, studying Gothic architecture for the purpose. In 1826 he was sent as a clerical deputy to the First General Convention after his ordination, and again in 1829, taking in both a prominent part in the debates. In the Diocesan Convention of 1827, he was a prominent candidate for the office of Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, the members being equally divided between him and Dr. H. U. Onderdonk, and Mr. Hopkins' own vote securing the election of the latter. In 1831 he accepted a call to Trinity Church, Boston, as Assistant Minister on the Green Foundation. A theological seminary was at the same time established in the Diocese of Massachusetts, in which he became Professor of Systematic Divinity. In the spring of 1832, he was elected the first Bishop of the separate Diocese of Vermont, and was consecrated in New York October 31st, by Bishop White. He immediately proceeded to this Diocese, accepted at the same time the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, in Burlington. He soon began a boy's school, which enabled him to give remunerative employment to a large number of candidates for clerical orders. In erecting the needed buildings for the accommodation of this growing establishment, he became involved to a degree which resulted in the sacrifice of his property, and an amount of debt which it was not in his power to cancel for many years.

His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1856, and he had no children. He devoted himself more unreservedly to Diocesan work and the building up of the "Vermont Episcopal Institute," now successfully in operation by his son, Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins.

It will be remembered that in September last Bishop Hopkins attended the Pan-Anglican Council at Lambeth Palace, England, which was a congress of eighty of the chief Bishops of the Episcopal communion throughout the world, colonial, American and English. He took a prominent part in the proceedings and preached in many of the churches in London. An incident occurred which has excited much comment. It was proposed to celebrate the concluding services of the Council in Westminster Abbey, London. The Abbots are not controlled by the Bishops in England, but by Deans, and Dean Stanley undertook to decline to grant the use of Westminster Abbey for that purpose, unless the assembled Bishops would pledge themselves to a certain course, which was unanimously declined by the Council. Dean Stanley has since addressed an excuse to the American Bishops. Bishop Hopkins answered him in an article which has been extensively copied in this country and more extensively in Europe. The London Church Times says of it:

"Dean Stanley has paid the penalty of an act of surpassing folly. It was a safe thing to insult the entire English episcopate by his refusal of Westminster Abbey for a special service during the session of the English Conference. It also proved to be a safe thing to aggravate the insult by following it up with a cynical and jesuitical statement in justification. But it was a deplorable blunder to endeavor to make the American Bishops the victims of a similar piece of impertinence. The crafty and apologetic forwardness of the Transatlantic episcopate has elicited from the Bishop of Vermont a reply which is absolutely annihilating. It puts the Dean in the corner like a naughty little boy, and lectures him on the fault of impertinence previous to the administration of the discipline. In a word the Bishop of Vermont has 'whipped' the Dean with just severity, and we trust the latter will feel the smart of his punishment for a long time to come. We sincerely thank Dr. Hopkins for rendering the English Church this service. We only regret that there is not a prelate on the English bench with sufficient pluck for this task, which he has performed to our entire satisfaction."

Bishop Hopkins has been a diligent writer, and besides a number of Pamphlets, Sermons and Addresses, has published the following works: "Christianity Vindicated, in a series of discourses on the external evidences of the New Testament," "The Primitive Creed Explained," "The Primitive Church compared with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the present day," "Essay on Gothic Architecture," "The Church of Rome in her Primitive Purity, compared with the Church of Rome at the present day," "The Novelties which disturb our Peace," "Causes, Principles and Results of the British Reformation."

The Fenians entered the magazine at Cork, Ireland, Friday night, and took away half a ton of gunpowder. They were not challenged, and the people are said to stand "against" at their frontiers. The clergy of Limerick declare there can be no peace in the island until Ireland is treated as Hungary is at present by Austria.

—The term of Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, expired on the 1st inst. He holds over awaiting the progress of reconstruction.

"History of the Confessional."—"A Refutation of Milner's and of Controversy."—"The American Citizen's rights and duties."—"The Bible and Slavery." Many of the works of Bishop Hopkins have caused much criticism, especially his last book. Yet all acknowledged him a vigorous and able writer, especially in controversy. He has been considered one of the ablest preachers in our country, and his discourses of later years have equalled if not surpassed those in the prime of life. He was greatly devoted to the interests of his diocese, and was highly esteemed by all churchmen. On the death of Bishop Brownell of Connecticut he became the Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He leaves a widow and a large family of children, among whom are Rev. John H. Hopkins, editor of the Church Journal, Casper T. Hopkins of California, Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, Principal of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Rev. William C. Hopkins and Mrs. Thomas H. Canfield. His eminent services in various departments will call forth many tributes of esteem. His ability and scholarship, his genial qualities and devotion, made him pre-eminently a man of mark. Thus has passed away, after a useful and active life, another of Vermont's most eminent citizens, whose loss is national, and whose place it will be difficult to fill, especially in the circle of which he was the distinguished head.—Rutland Herald.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CHICAGO.—The Chicago Times devotes a page of its last 1867 issue to the statistics of the Western metropolis. Eighteen hundred thousand barrels of flour have been shipped from that port within twelve months; over twelve million bushels of wheat; five hundred and twenty million feet of lumber. Three years ago we heard Major Kinsey, a man of sixty, perhaps, recount his early experience in Chicago. His father's family were almost the only survivors of the massacre at the fort which stood upon the sand at the mouth of the very river which the city is now tunnelling. The above figures would sound strangely to us were we anything but Americans, Yankees, native born sons of the great Western hemisphere and the American eagle.

The Dead of 1867.—Among the distinguished men who joined "the long procession" during the year 1867, were Ex-Gov. John A. Andrew of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Hunt of New York, Hon. W. C. Bradley of Vermont, Ex-Gov. J. A. Gilmore of New Hampshire, Rev. David Dudley Field, Rear Admiral Ringold, Commodore Paulding, Mr. Wright U. S. Minister to Berlin; Justice Wayne of the United States Supreme Court; General Thomas F. Meagher, Ex-Gov. John A. King of New York, Senator McDougall, Sir Frederick Bruce, Professor A. D. Bache, Sup. of the U. S. Coast Survey, and Elias Howe, the inventor of the Sewing Machine; Ex-Chancellor Walworth of New York, Rear Admiral Sloat, Gen. Griffin, Admiral Palmer, Professor Chester Devey.

N. P. Willis, Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, Geo. W. Kendall, C. F. Brown, (Artemus Ward) are among the noted writers, deceased in the year, to whose memory may be added Catherine Maria Sedgwick. While among the deaths of eminent men abroad, were those of Professor Faraday of England, the eminent chemist; Earl Ross, the astronomer; Alexander Smith, the poet; Victor Cousin, the author and philosopher; M. Ingres, the eminent French painter; Sir Archibald Alison, the eminent historian; Dr. Veron, the French journalist and politician, and Achille Fould, Minister of Finance of France.

Gen. Meade is evidently going to take a different course in his military department from that pursued by Gen. Pope. He has informed the Georgia convention that he will remove the objections in the way of its pay, and has given Gen. Grant to understand that he will gladly listen to recommendations from him in reference to his procedure. The President and the Intelligence are in trouble in consequence. Meade would be removed if the President dared, and one of his creatures put in his place.

Kentucky is getting to be infamous beyond even Texas, or any other spot the boundary of barbarism. The following would not be credited did it not come as a report to headquarters.—These Kentuckians rival Herod, the murderer of the innocents:

The War Department has received a letter from Breckinridge County, Kentucky, giving an account of a most horrible outrage attempted upon the inmates and friends of one of the largest colored schools in that county. It appears that a teacher proposed to have a concert and exhibition on Christmas eve. She was warned that it could not be permitted, but refused to believe that the rebels would carry their threat into execution, and went on with her preparations.—The exhibition was finally held in one of the colored churches, which was packed with the friends of the school and children. Within a few minutes after the exercises closed, but not until the people had left, the church was blown to pieces by the explosion of a keg of powder that had been placed under the platform on which the children were seated, and probably touched off with a slow match. An explosion during the exhibition would probably have destroyed the entire audience.

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—The term of Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, expired on the 1st inst. He holds over awaiting the progress of reconstruction.

—New York had 427 deaths last week. Over 1500 emigrants have landed at New York since January 1. There are a thousand applicants a day for relief at the hands of the commissioners of charities at New York. Postage on letters to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, is now reduced to twelve cents, and pre-payment is required in every case. We stand much better, as a party, than we did a year ago.—[N. H. Journal.]

—Another cholera ship has arrived at New York. The ship Lebnitz, from Hamburg, went into quarantine Saturday night after 60 days passage, with 35 cases of that disease on board. One hundred and five had died on the passage—70 adults and 35 children.

—A bill is pending in the New York Legislature providing that before any state or legislative officer assumes the duties of his position he must take his oath that he has not used money to procure his election. A bill will soon be introduced appropriating \$1,000,000 to buy flour and coal for the poor of New York city this winter.

—Another earthquake at St. Thomas. Evidently, while Mr. Seward is hesitating about paying the people's millions for that piece of property, St. Thomas proposes to "shake" for it.

—There were not over thirty-five bona fide soldiers and sailors at the recent meeting at Washington to discuss the propriety of nominating a Presidential ticket. Some opposition to Gen. Grant was manifested and headed by a Massachusetts general, who was particularly severe in denunciation, calling him "the bond-holder's candidate." Who bottled Butler?

—The Virginia Convention has adopted a resolution urging the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

—Gen. Grant has approved the plan of Gen. Howard to supply provisions from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to persons actually anrolling in the South, on the security of lien on the crops, and instructions to carry it into effect are expected to be given to the assistant commissioners within a week.

—Gen. Canby has called the North Carolina Constitutional Convention to meet on the 14th instant.

—Mr. Seward didn't go to the democratic 8th of January banquet in Washington because, as he wrote to it there was no longer occasion for the cabinet to defend the president and his policy. Time, he said, had vindicated both! "New advocates and defenders of that policy have arisen in the North as well as at the South, the East and in the West, while it has come to command the admiration and respect of all foreign nations; and those of our fellow citizens who have opposed, resisted and hindered it by illegitimate processes, have ceased to be assaults, and have been brought to an attitude of self-defense or evasion. The merriment of a great and enlightened people has promptly discovered the exact political situation." Seward's assumptions are so sublimely impudent. With him, always, "Everything is lovely and the goose lings high."

—Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and a half the cost.

—While the Lamp holds out to burn, there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

The great American hair preparation valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or dressing, (in one bottle). A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved new style. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

THE MARKETS.

New York Market, Jan. 7.
FLOUR.—\$3.50 per barrel for super State and Western; \$3.75 for extra; \$4.00 for choice extra. \$4.25 for choice extra. \$4.50 for choice extra. \$4.75 for choice extra. \$5.00 for choice extra. \$5.25 for choice extra. \$5.50 for choice extra. \$5.75 for choice extra. \$6.00 for choice extra. \$6.25 for choice extra. \$6.50 for choice extra. \$6.75 for choice extra. \$7.00 for choice extra. \$7.25 for choice extra. \$7.50 for choice extra. \$7.75 for choice extra. \$8.00 for choice extra. \$8.25 for choice extra. \$8.50 for choice extra. \$8.75 for choice extra. \$9.00 for choice extra. \$9.25 for choice extra. \$9.50 for choice extra. \$9.75 for choice extra. \$10.00 for choice extra. \$10.25 for choice extra. \$10.50 for choice extra. \$10.75 for choice extra. \$11.00 for choice extra. \$11.25 for choice extra. \$11.50 for choice extra. \$11.75 for choice extra. \$12.00 for choice extra. \$12.25 for choice extra. \$12.50 for choice extra. \$12.75 for choice extra. \$13.00 for choice extra. \$13.25 for choice extra. \$13.50 for choice extra. \$13.75 for choice extra. \$14.00 for choice extra. \$14.25 for choice extra. \$14.50 for choice extra. \$14.75 for choice extra. \$15.00 for choice extra. \$15.25 for choice extra. \$15.50 for choice extra. \$15.75 for choice extra. \$16.00 for choice extra. \$16.25 for choice extra. \$16.50 for choice extra. \$16.75 for choice extra. \$17.00 for choice extra. \$17.25 for choice extra. \$17.50 for choice extra. \$17.75 for choice extra. \$18.00 for choice extra. \$18.25 for choice extra. \$18.50 for choice extra. \$18.75 for choice extra. \$19.00 for choice extra. \$19.25 for choice extra. \$19.50 for choice extra. \$19.75 for choice extra. \$20.00 for choice extra. \$20.25 for choice extra. \$20.50 for choice extra. \$20.75 for choice extra. \$21.00 for choice extra. \$21.25 for choice extra. \$21.50 for choice extra. \$21.75 for choice extra. \$22.00 for choice extra. \$22.25 for choice extra. \$22.50 for choice extra. \$22.75 for choice extra. \$23.00 for choice extra. \$23.25 for choice extra. \$23.50 for choice extra. \$23.75 for choice extra. \$24.00 for choice extra. \$24.25 for choice extra. \$24.50 for choice extra. \$24